

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

TENTATIVE MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R9-2002-0002
FOR NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0109363

FOR

U.S. NAVY

NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA COMPLEX

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

PURPOSE

This monitoring program is intended to:

- Document short-term and long-term effects of the discharge on receiving waters, sediments, biota, and beneficial uses of the receiving water;
- Determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions.
- Determine compliance with water quality objectives.
- Determine effectiveness of Best Management Practices.

A. MONITORING PROVISIONS

1. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations identified in the report of waste discharge. Other waste streams, body of water or substance shall not dilute the monitored discharge. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to, and the approval of, this Regional Board.
2. Monitoring must be conducted according to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) test procedures approved under Title 40, United States Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act* as amended, unless other test procedures are

specified in Order No. R9-2002-0002 and/or in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and/or by this Regional Board.

3. Monitoring results must be reported on forms approved by this Regional Board. Duplicate copies of the monitoring reports signed and certified as required by *Reporting Requirement F.8* of Order No. R9-2002-0002 must be submitted to the USEPA and the Regional Board at the addresses listed in *Reporting Requirement F.10* of Order No. R9-2002-0002.
4. If the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Order No. R9-2002-0002 or by this Monitoring and Reporting Program, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or as specified in Order No. R9-2002-0002 or this Monitoring and Reporting Program or by this Regional Board, the results of the monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharger's monitoring report. The increased frequency of monitoring shall also be reported.
5. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by Order No. R9-2002-0002 and this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and records of all data used to complete the application for Order No. R9-2002-0002, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of this Regional Board at any time.
6. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - f. The results of such analyses.
7. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in Order No. R9-2002-0002 or this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

8. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory certified to perform such analyses by the California Department of Health Services or a laboratory approved by this Regional Board.
9. The discharger shall report in a cover letter all instances of noncompliance not reported under *Reporting Requirement F.5* of Order No. R9-2002-0002 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Reporting Requirement F.5*.
10. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
11. Monitoring results shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in Order No. R9-2002-0002 or in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
12. This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified by this Regional Board, as appropriate.

B. EFFLUENT MONITORING

1. Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering

- a. The discharger shall submit a case study that shall:
(1) define the types of discharges that occur, and (2) take up to five representative samples of each type of discharge and analyze the samples, using test procedures specified in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 136, for the constituents listed in *Table 1. Monitoring Requirements for the Annual Report and Case Study for the Utility Vault Discharges*.
- b. Samples taken shall be representative of the monitored activities and shall be performed after the implementation of the *Best Management Practices* (BMP) outlined in the *Pollution Prevention Plan* (PLAN) as specified in Order No. R9-2002-0002, *E. Special Conditions for Utility Vault Discharges*.
- c. At a minimum, the case study shall provide the following:

- (1) A list of the typical types of discharges that occur in the project area.
 - (2) A rationale for the selection of sampling locations.
 - (3) A description of the sampling methods, locations, and frequency of monitoring for each type of discharge.
 - (4) The results of any analysis done for each type of discharge.
- d. The discharger shall submit the case study with their first annual report and it shall constitute the first year's annual monitoring. Any case study for newly identified types of discharges not previously covered or submitted with the first annual report shall be submitted with the annual report for that same year when the case studies are performed.
- e. The discharger shall provide an 8-1/2" x 11" map showing the location of the samples taken for the case study with respect to the distribution system. The map shall be at a scale of at least 1:24,000 (1" = 2000') (e.g., USGS 7.5' topographic map). If the service area is too large for such a scale to be practical, then a scale of up to 1:144000 may be used. If a scale of 1:144000 is still impractical, a map larger than 8-1/2" x 11" may be used. The map shall also show, within reason for the final scale, the surface waters within the boundaries of the service area to which water may be discharged.
- f. Annually, the discharger shall submit a log of the utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges describing the volume, flow rate, location of the discharge, date, and receiving water body.
- g. The monitoring requirements for utility vault discharges are listed in *Table 1. Monitoring Requirements for the Annual Report and Case Study for the Utility Vault Discharges.*

Table 1. Monitoring Requirements for the Annual Report and Case Study for the Utility Vault & Manhole Dewatering Discharges.

PARAMETER	UNIT	TYPE OF SAMPLE	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Turbidity	NTU	grab	case study & annually
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	case study & annually

PARAMETER	UNIT	TYPE OF SAMPLE	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
pH	pH Units	grab	case study & annually
Electrical conductivity or salinity	mmhos/cm or ppt	measurement	case study & annually
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)	mg/L	grab	case study & annually
Oil & grease	mg/L	grab	case study & annually
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	grab	case study & annually
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Chromium	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Copper	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Lead	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Mercury	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Nickel	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Silver	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Zinc	µg/L	grab	case study & annually
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	µg/L	grab	case study & annually

Note: mmhos/cm = millimhos/centimeter
ppt = part per thousand (marine waters)
mL/L = milliliters per liter
mg/L = milligrams per liter
µg/L = micrograms per liter

2. Steam Condensate

Annually, the discharger shall submit a list of the chemicals added to the steam boiler.

Monitoring of steam condensate wastes shall be conducted and submitted as specified in *Table 2. Monitoring Requirements for Steam Condensate Discharges.*

Table 2. Monitoring Requirements for Steam Condensate Discharges.

PARAMETER	UNIT	TYPE OF SAMPLE	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Flow	gallons	estimate	annually
Oil & Grease	mg/L	grab	annually
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab	annually

PARAMETER	UNIT	TYPE OF SAMPLE	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Turbidity	NTU	grab	annually
pH	Units	grab	annually
Temperature	°C	measurement	annually
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	grab	annually
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	annually
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	annually
Chromium	µg/L	grab	annually
Copper	µg/L	grab	annually
Lead	µg/L	grab	annually
Mercury	µg/L	grab	annually
Nickel	µg/L	grab	annually
Silver	µg/L	grab	annually
Zinc	µg/L	grab	annually

Note: mL/L = milliliters per liter
 mg/L = milligrams per liter
 µg/L = micrograms per liter

3. Diesel Engine Cooling Water

Semiannually, the discharger shall submit a log of the diesel engine cooling water discharges describing the duration, volume, flow rate, date, and a summary of visual observation of the discharge.

Monitoring of cooling water wastes shall be conducted and submitted as specified in *Table 3. Monitoring Requirements for Diesel Engine Cooling Water Discharges.*

Table 3. Monitoring Requirements for Diesel Engine Cooling Water Discharges.

PARAMETER	UNIT	TYPE OF SAMPLE	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Flow	gallons	estimate	semiannually
TPH, diesel	mg/L	grab	semiannually
Oil & Grease	mg/L	grab	semiannually
Settleable Solids	mL/L	grab	semiannually
Turbidity	NTU	grab	semiannually
pH	pH Units	grab	semiannually
Temperature of discharge	°F	measurement	semiannually
Temperature of receiving water	°F	measurement	semiannually
Salinity	ppt	measurement	semiannually
Total Suspended			semiannually

PARAMETER	UNIT	TYPE OF SAMPLE	MINIMUM FREQUENCY
Solids (TSS)	mg/L	grab	
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Cadmium	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Chromium	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Copper	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Lead	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Mercury	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Nickel	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Silver	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Zinc	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	µg/L	grab	semiannually

Note: MGD = million gallons per day
ppt = parts per thousand
mL/L = milliliters per liter
mg/L = milligrams per liter
µg/L = micrograms per liter

4. SUBASE ARCO

Floating drydock submergence and emergence water:

The discharger shall provide written notification to staff at least 48 hours prior to flooding of its floating drydock.

The discharger shall record on VHS videotape the condition of its floating dry dock immediately prior to each flooding. The videotape recordings shall include the beginning of the flooding of the floating dry dock. Quarterly, the discharger shall submit the videotape to this Regional Board.

If the floating dry dock was not flooded during the quarter, the discharger shall document in the quarterly monitoring report that no flooding occurred during that monitoring period.

Floating Drydock Ballast Tank Monitoring

The discharger shall submit U.S. Navy and ASTM reports certifying the integrity of its floating drydock ballast tank.

5. MSF Pier Cleaning

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log of the pier cleaning activity including the duration, personnel in-charge of cleaning, the date, the quantity of waste generated, and a summary of the visual observations of discharge event.

6. Dolphin Pools

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log identifying any significant changes in the operations of the dolphin pools and potential impacts to receiving water quality.

7. Unused San Diego Bay Water

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log identifying any significant changes in the operation of the unused bay water and any potential impacts to receiving water quality

8. Abalone Tanks & Bioassay Trailer

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log identifying any significant changes in the operation of the abalone tanks and bioassay water and any potential impacts to receiving water quality.

9. Pier Boom Cleaning

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log of boom cleaning activity including the duration, the personnel in-charge of the cleaning, the quantity of the discharge, the date, a summary of any potential impacts to receiving water quality, and a summary regarding the description and location of any booms removed from the Bay to be cleaned because of oil or other pollutant.

10. Mammal Enclosure Cleaning

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log identifying any significant changes in the operation of the mammal enclosure cleaning and any potential impacts to receiving water quality.

11. Small Boat Rinsing

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log identifying any significant changes in the operation of the small boat rinsing and any potential impacts to receiving water quality.

12. Miscellaneous Discharges

Annually, the discharger shall submit a log identifying any significant changes in the operation of the miscellaneous discharges.

C. INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER MONITORING**1. High Risk Areas**

Annually the discharger shall identify the high-risk areas at the SUBASE.

Within 27 months of the adoption of this Order the discharger shall submit a report certifying that the termination of the first $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of runoff from high-risk areas has been accomplished.

2. Monitoring for Copper and Zinc

Each industrial storm water discharge at the SUBASE facility must include analysis for copper and zinc. (Other industrial storm water discharges may be analyzed for copper or zinc, if the copper or zinc are identified in the sampling plan.)

Whenever the discharge of industrial storm water from a particular industrial activity contains a copper concentration greater than 63.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$ or a zinc concentration greater than 117 $\mu\text{g/L}$, the discharger shall comply with *Discharge Specification B.3*, which contains specifications to modify the SWPPP and sample the industrial storm water discharge for 2 more storm events.

Storm water discharge monitoring results that contain copper and zinc concentrations greater than 63.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$ or 117 $\mu\text{g/L}$ respectively shall be submitted quarterly. Any additional monitoring for copper and zinc concentrations shall also be submitted quarterly.

All industrial storm water monitoring data shall also be included with the annual storm water report submittal.

3. Monitoring for Toxicity at SUBASE

Annually, the discharger must sample at least one industrial storm water discharge event at the SUBASE for acute toxicity. The industrial storm water monitoring must be representative of and be from each of the individual industrial activity areas typically sampled at SUBASE as identified by the NBPL in its NOI. The acute toxicity test must be a 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay (toxicity) test of undiluted storm water runoff associated with industrial activity. The acute toxicity testing must use the protocol in the 2001 Ocean Plan.

4. Tabular and Graphical Data

Annually, the discharger shall submit tabular and graphical data containing the cumulative sampling analyses data collected for the storm water monitoring program. The submittal for the first annual report shall contain available data collected pursuant to the monitoring conducted for the General Industrial Storm Water Permit.

Annually, the discharger shall submit tabular and graphical data containing the sampling analyses data collected for the storm water monitoring program for the year.

5. Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) Monitoring at SUBASE

The industrial storm water sampling at SUBASE must include PAH analyses.

6. Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observations

- a. The discharger shall visually observe each drainage area for the presence of, or for indications of prior unauthorized non-storm water discharges and their sources;
- b. The discharger shall visually observe the facility's authorized non-storm water discharges and their sources;

- c. One visual observation shall be conducted quarterly in each of the following periods:
 - January-March,
 - April-June,
 - July-September, and
 - October-December.
- d. The quarterly visual observations shall be conducted less than 16 weeks apart. Visual observations are only required during daylight hours, on days without precipitation, and during scheduled facility operating hours¹.
- e. Visual observations shall document the presence of or the indication of any non-storm water discharge, pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.), and source. The discharger shall maintain records of the personnel performing the visual observations, the dates and approximate time each drainage area and non-storm water discharge was observed, and the response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with *Attachment D* of this Order.

7. Storm Water Discharges and Other Visual Observations

- a. The discharger shall visually observe storm water discharges from the first qualifying storm event in each month of the wet season (October 1 through May 31). These visual observations shall occur at all discharge locations during the first hour of discharge. The first qualifying storm event is one that begins producing storm water discharge during daylight scheduled facility operating hours, and is preceded by at least 3 days of dry weather.
- b. The discharger shall visually observe the discharge of stored or contained storm water at the time of discharge during daylight scheduled facility operating

¹ *Scheduled facility operating hours* are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

hours. Stored or contained storm water that will likely discharge after daylight scheduled facility operating hours due to anticipated precipitation shall be observed prior to the discharge during scheduled facility operating hours.

- c. For the visual observations described above in *C.6 Non-storm water discharge visual observations*, and *C.7 Storm water discharges and other visual observations* the discharger shall observe the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, odors, and source of any observed pollutants.
- d. Monthly, the discharger shall visually observe storm water storage and containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard.
- e. The discharger shall record all storm events that occur during daylight scheduled facility operating hours that do not produce a discharge.
- f. Prior to anticipated storm events, the discharger shall visually observe all storm water drainage areas during daylight scheduled facility operating hours to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources and implement appropriate corrective actions.
- g. The discharger shall maintain records of all visual observations, personnel performing the observations, observation dates, observed locations, and corrective actions taken in response to the observations. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, in accordance with *Attachment D* of this Order.

8. Sampling and Analysis

- a. The discharger shall collect storm water samples during the first hour of discharge from the first two qualifying storm events of the wet season. All storm water discharge locations shall be sampled. Sampling of stored or contained storm water shall occur at the time the stored or contained storm water is discharged. If samples are not collected from either or both of the first two qualifying storm events of the wet season, the discharger shall collect samples from the next qualifying storm events of the wet season and shall explain in the Annual Report why either or both of the first two qualifying storm events were not sampled.

- b. Sample collection of storm water discharges is required only during scheduled facility operating hours and only when the storm water discharge is preceded by at least 3 days without a storm water discharge.
- c. All industrial storm water discharge samples shall be analyzed for:
 - Total suspended solids (TSS);
 - pH;
 - specific conductance;
 - total organic carbon (TOC);
 - oil and grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC; and
 - Pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in *Attachment D, Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources A.7*, visual observations and inspection records. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again. The discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in storm water discharges in significant quantities; and
- d. When sampling results indicate the presence of significant quantities of pollutants in storm water discharges, the discharger shall implement corrective actions that include:
 - A site evaluation to determine the pollutant source(s);
 - An assessment of the facility's SWPPP to identify additional BMP to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water discharges; and
 - A certification that the SWPPP has been revised to include the additional BMP identified above.

9. Storm Water Discharge Sampling Locations

- a. The discharger shall visually observe and collect samples of storm water discharges from all drainage areas. The storm water discharge collected and

observed shall be representative of the storm water discharge in each drainage area.

- b. The discharger shall identify alternate visual observation and sample collection locations if the facility's drainage areas are affected by storm water run-on from surrounding areas. The storm water discharge collected and observed shall be representative of the facility's storm water discharge in each drainage area.
- c. If visual observation and sample collection locations are difficult to observe or sample (e.g., sheet flow, and submerged discharge outlets); the discharger may identify other alternative locations representative of the facility's storm water discharges.
- d. If the discharger determines and documents within its annual report that the industrial activities and BMP within two or more drainage areas are substantially identical, the discharger may either:
 - i. Collect samples from a reduced number of substantially identical drainage areas; or
 - ii. Collect samples from each substantially identical drainage area and analyze a combined sample. The combined sample shall consist of equal volumes of sample collected from each substantially identical drainage area.

10. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

The discharger shall be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the wet season (October 1 through May 31) and throughout the wet season until the minimum requirements of *Section 7. Storm Water Discharge and Other Visual Observations*, and *Section 8. Sampling and Analysis* are completed with the following exceptions:

- a. The discharger is not required to collect samples or conduct visual observations under the following conditions:
 - i. During dangerous weather conditions such as flooding and electrical storms;
 - ii. Outside of scheduled facility operating hours; or

- iii. When a storm event in the proceeding 3 days produced a discharge.
- b. If the discharger does not collect the required samples or conduct the visual observations during a wet season due to these exceptions, then the discharger shall include an explanation in the Annual Report why the sampling or visual observations were not conducted.
- c. The discharger may conduct visual observations and sample collection more than one hour after discharge begins if the discharger determines that the storm water discharge will be more representative of the facility's storm water discharge. The discharger shall include a technical justification in the Annual Report explaining why the visual observations and sample collection should be conducted after the first hour of discharge.

11. Monitoring Methods

- a. The SWPPP shall include a description of the following items:
 - i. Visual observation locations, visual observation procedures, and visual observation follow-up and tracking procedures.
 - ii. Sampling locations and sample collection procedures. This shall include procedures for sample collection, storage, preservation, and shipping to the testing lab to assure that consistent quality control and quality assurance is maintained.
 - iii. Identification of the analytical methods and related method detection limits (if applicable) used to detect pollutants in storm water discharges, including a justification that the method detection limits are adequate.
- b. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment (including the dischargers' own field instruments for measuring pH and specific conductance) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with

manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All laboratory analyses shall be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order or by this Regional Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals. With the exception of analysis conducted by the discharger, all laboratory analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. The discharger may conduct their own sample analyses if the discharger has sufficient capability (qualified employees, laboratory equipment, etc.) to adequately perform the test procedures.

D. SEDIMENT MONITORING

Pursuant to the sediment monitoring report required by *Provision D.1* of Order No. R9-2002-0002, the discharger shall develop and implement a sediment monitoring study to evaluate the sediment quality adjacent to locations identified as having significant copper and zinc concentrations. If the study determines that further sediment monitoring is needed, the discharger shall submit the sediment monitoring data annually or as identified in the sediment monitoring report.

E. ANNUAL EVALUATION

Annually the discharger shall submit the evaluation required by *Reporting Requirement F.1* of this Order (*Annually, the discharger shall evaluate the data collected pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2002-0002 and determine if the data indicates that the discharge has caused, or contributed to, an exceedence of applicable water quality objectives or impairment of water quality needed for designated beneficial uses in San Diego Bay*).

F. MONITORING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION POLICY

a. Priority Pollutants

In order to comply with the Implementation Policy, the discharger shall monitor the following discharges and the receiving waters for the priority pollutants listed in *Appendix A* prior to March 14, 2003, and submit the results to this Regional Board prior to April 14, 2003:

- Steam Condensate;
- Diesel Engine Cooling Water;
- MSF Pier Cleaning
- Dolphin Pools;
- Unused Bay Water;
- Abalone and Bioassay Tank;
- Boom Cleaning;
- Mammal Enclosure Cleaning;
- Small Boat Rinsing; and
- Miscellaneous.

b. Dioxin and Congeners

In order to comply with the Policy, the Discharger shall monitor the discharges listed above and the receiving waters for the 17 congeners 2,3,7,8-TCDD listed in the *Implementation Policy* once during wet weather and once during dry weather each of the next three years and submit the results to this Regional Board annually.

c. Reporting

The monitoring results shall be reported as specified in Section 2.4.4 of the Policy, which is included in *Appendix A*.

G. MONITORING REPORT SCHEDULE

Monitoring reports shall be submitted to this Regional Board according to the dates in the schedule in *Table 4. Monitoring and Reporting Schedule*.

Table 4. Monitoring and Reporting Schedule.

Reporting Frequency	Report Period	Report Due
Quarterly	January through March	May 1
Quarterly	April through June	August 1
Quarterly	July through September	November 1
Quarterly	October through December	February 1
Annually	January through December	March 1
Annual storm	July 1 through June 30	August 1

Reporting Frequency	Report Period	Report Due
water monitoring		
Instances of noncompliance	per <i>Monitoring Provision A.9</i> , page M-3	As specified in <i>Monitoring Provision A.9</i> , page M-3
Appendix A Priority Pollutants	August 14, 2002 through March 14, 2003	April 14, 2003
Annually Appendix A 2,3,7,8-TCDD and congeners	August 14 through August 13	May 10

H. ENDNOTE REFERENCES

1. A grab sample is defined as an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected over a shorter period if necessary to ensure that the constituent/parameter concentration in the sample is the same as that at the sampling location at the time the sample is collected.

Ordered by: _____tentative_____
JOHN H. ROBERTUS
Executive Officer

Date: August 14, 2002